NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, as six cents per opy, or \$3 per annum, the European Edition \$4 per annum, to my part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both AMILY HERALD, every Wednesky, at four cents per

SOPY, OF SE PER ARMEN.

POLUSTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important rene, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be therety post for. SE-OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SELL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE-BRIST VS.

NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not a rejected communications. Febura rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS reacced every day; advertisements inberted in the Weekly Henald, Fabilit Henald, and in the
Oblifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRIBTING executed with neatness, charpness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—OFERATIC MATI

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-HANDSONE JACK-RA

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway.-Italian OFERA-LA TRAVIATA-LIBERTY DURY FROM I PURITANI.

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway. THE ROAD TO RUE JENEY LINE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening—Thiopon's Minio World—Curiosities, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREL-NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES—RICHARD THE THIRD.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Chalacteristics, Songs, &c.—Le Moulin Magique.

New York, Saturday, October 2, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The mail steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Higgins, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Southampton, Havre and

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The European edition of the Herand, printed in French

and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morn ing. Single copies in wrappers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

LONDON.... Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.

LONDON... Samson Low, Son & Co., 4: Lungate Hin.

Ernes & Macey, 6! King William street.

PARIS.... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

LYNGOOL Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Suart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVER... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille. The contents of the European edition of the HERALI

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour o

The News.

The American State Committee met at Albany yesterday to perfect arrangements for the ap proaching State election. All the candidates for State offices were on hand, except the aspirant for the Canal Commissionership, and all signified their acceptance of the nominations tendered them by the State Convention. The committee appointed a sub-committee to organize and conduct the canvass, and then adjourned, subject to the call of the officers. Quite a number of prominent American and republican politicians were in attendance as outsiders, but no plan for a union of the parties was suggested on either side.

Accounts from Mexico have been received a New Orleans. The papers report the vomito prevailing quite extensively at Vera Cruz, and numbers were dying daily. Up to the 5th ult. General Robles had not made a landing, but remained on board the British steamer Clyde, at anchor off the port. It was the impression among quite a number that he might be called upon to succeed Zuloaga at the head of the government. The proposition recently offered for the recall of Santa Anna was strongly opposed by General Echeagaray, who threatened to join the liberal army in case the proposition be persisted in. The final success of the liberals was not doubted. Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister was still in Mexico at Tacubaya, where he would remain for several weeks, or until the vomito disappeared sufficiently to render travelling safe.

Accounts from Jacmel, Hayti, state that a destructive fire occurred at that place on the 15th of August last. The most beautiful part of the city, the seat of commerce, says one account, is a h of ruins. The fire was discovered between eight and nine o'clock at night, and in spite of strenuous efforts to arrest its progress, in three hours seventeen buildings, with the Custom House and offices of the port, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at \$1,382,500 United States cur-

It was believed and mentioned in the morning papers that two California gentlemen named Kayser and Newman were lost by the Austria's disaster. It is gratifying to know that this is not the case; for a private letter has reached a gentleman in this city informing him that they were not among the number of that unfortunate steamer's passengers when she left Hamburg or Southampton.

The proceedings of the Board of Police Commis sioners, with reference to the case of General Suncr intendent Tallmadge, are given in to-day's Henaup. It will be seen that the Board censure Mr. Tallmadge for his action respecting the Oparantine fire, but restore him to his post as Chief of the

The investigation before Judge Metcalfe, at Stapleton, Staten Island, into the alleged charge of arson preferred against Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson was resumed yesterday morning. Dr. Elisha Harris was examined and occupied the entire day. His evidence, which is very interesting, embracing a history of Quarantine and the ravages of yellow fever on Staten Island, will be found in another column.

The investigation of the Stephens case was continued yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. At the conclusion of the testimony the case was adjourned till Tuesday next, at which time Dr. Doremus will be ready with a report of the result of the chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased wife.

There was no quorum present at the Board of Aldermen last evening. The temporary chairman declared the Board adjourned to the call of the

clerk of said Board. Captain Webb, of the schooner T. E. French. which arrived at this port yesterday from Suffolk. Va., via Hog Island, reports that it was stated at Hog Island on the 29th ult that a schooner from the West Indies had put in there and run ashore in Rip Shore Inlet, and that all hands, except the cap tain and cook, had died of fever. Assistance had

The fall race meeting over the Fashion Course ended yesterday. There was a large attendance of spectators, but the sports were greatly marred by a drenching shower of rain that fell most inopportunely. Three spiritedly contested races took place, of which a full report is given in another

The Lords of the British Admiralty have con tracted with a house in Quebec for forty-five millions feet of ship timber, of which five millions feet of live oak are included, to be delivered within years from next November, at Her Majesty's dockyards at Sheerness, Woolwich and Plymouth.

A severe rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city about noon yesterday. The lightning struck a dwelling house, No. 30 Dominick street, but fortunately no person was injured. It also struck a hotel at Fort Lee, doing considerable damage.

The cotton market was active yesterday, and the sales embraced about 4,300 bales, chiefly in transitu; that sold was dult, and closed at a decline of about 10c. a 15c. per bbl. for many descriptions, and especially for inferior and common grades. Wheat was easier, while sales were . Corn was less buoyant, while sales were fair at 70c. a 74c. for Western mixed, with small lots of prime at 75c., white at 83c., yellow at 88c., and Jersey yellow at 92c. Barley was firm, and sold to arrive at \$1 10. Pork was more buoyant, and holders were firmer in their views, while sales were limited at \$16 90, and \$17 asked for mess; prime was \$14 85, and \$15 asked. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 800 hhds., at prices given in another place. It will be perceived by the prices given in another place by Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart, for their refined goods, that they have reduced the prices of their hard and soft sugars three-quarters of a cent per pound. Coffee was quiet and sales limited. Freight engagen were light, while rates were unchanged, with more corn offering for Liverpool.

Our October State Elections-The Pennsylva-

On the second Tuesday in October important State elections will come off in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, and they will be followed in November by Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Illinois. These elections, although two years distant from the great national struggle of 1860, are regarded by the managers and interested politicians of all parties as involving very momentous results to parties and party leaders, in view of the Presidential succession.

Thus, should the republicans fail to carry our November election, the result will be regarded as a death blow to the Presidential aspirations of W. H. Seward; and the same view will apply to Mr. Banks and his party in Massachusetts, to Gov. Chase and his party in Ohio, to Mr. Bright and his party in Indiana, and last, though not least, to Mr. Douglas and his party in Illinois. But in addition to the pressure which will thus be brought to bear by aspiring party leaders and politicians, all these approaching elections will be accepted as involving a preliminary trial of strength between the democracy and the opposition in reference to 1860, although in many places this trial will be seriously embarrassed by local factions and personal squabbles.

Turning our attention especially to Pennsylvania, she appears to be just now in a very interesting transition state. After the tremendous struggle of the democracy to secure her vote, and the decisive influence of her vote in behalf of Mr. Buchanan's election, the party there instantly sunk into a condition of apparently helpless exhaustion. And just at this crisis that vigilant and able politician, General Simon Cameron, diligently set to work to appropriate the favoring opportunity for a rupture in the democratic camp. Availing himself of the generous partiality of Mr. Buchanan for Forney, General Cameron encouraged the movement in the Pennsylvania Legislature in behalf of Forney for the United States Senate, being thoroughly apprised of the weak places in the cable. He knew that with such a candidate as Judge Black the democratic members of the Legislature would be a unit; but he knew that there was a fatal prejudice existing against Forney, which not even the generous confidence of Mr. Buchanan could remove. Forney was put to the test-was defeated; and Cameron, the active head and front of the Pennsylvania opposition forces, was elected with the aid of democratic votes.

Since that disastrous day to poor, Forney, whatever may have been his habits before, he appears to have degenerated into a reckless, drunken vagabond, charging upon the administration his fall from grace, place and respectability, the consequences of his own inordinate vanity and folly. Since that day, too, upon the Kansas issue and upon paltry questions of favoritism, patronage and plunder the Pennsylvania democracy, exhausted from their prostrating labors of 1856, have become more or less demoralized and disorganized, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, while Gen. Cameron has been actively pursuing his important triumph at Harrisburg in a practical fusion of the opposition forces of the State for this October election. We shall not. therefore, be surprised should this election result in the inglorious defeat of the democracy; and the moral effect of their defeat will be to place General Cameron at once a head and shoulders above Seward, Banks, Chase, Crittenden. Bell and all the other aspiring opposition candidates for the next Presidency.

That the democracy in Pennsylvania will be defeated is thus pretty conclusively foreshadowed from their present disordered condition, as contrasted with the comparative harmony and confidence of the united opposition. We must also remember that in 1856 State pride in behalf of Pennsylvania's first candidate for the Presidency, had a powerful influence over the popular mind of the State; and that since Mr. Buchanan's election this influence has been lost to the democracy, the object in view having been achieved. We must also bear in mind that as Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate for 1860, and will not be, the intriguing politicians of the party are somewhat adrift, but more intent upon their own selfish schemes than the success of the administration. We apprehend, then, that if the united opposition do not carry the Pennsylvania October election, the result will be somewhat astonishing to all parties concerned; and that if the opposition do carry it. Messrs. Seward, Banks, Chase, &c., will have to yield the front seat to Gen. Cameron, the available candidate of the important State of Pennsyl-

And yet, from the impossibility of mixing anti-Popery and anti-slavery, Southern rights and Northern principles upon any common opposition platform in 1860, the various opposition sections and factions may then be compelled to fall back upon a man whose name, and fame, and public character, and unrequited public services will be a sufficient platform for all the opposition odds and ends of the whole Union. In this view, the incessant labors of Seward and his clique, of Banks and his partizans, of Crittenden and his friends, and even the success of Cameron in Pennsylvania in behalf of fusion, may culminate in the nomination of Gen. Scott. In the meantime our October and November elections will, to a considerable extent, foreshadow the reconstruction of parties and the schemes and prospects of aspiring politicians for the succession.

THE TABLET AND THE POLITICIANS,-We see that some of the party journals are endeavoring to galvanize the old tariff issues - Protection to home manufactures and so on. This idea of warming up exploded questions is all humbug. The fact is, the state of the national finances will render the re-organization of the tariff upon a new basis a matter of absolute necessity. That basis will impose a rate of duties sufficiently high to make the revenue equal to the demands of the government, and at the same time to afford just protection to home manufactures, so far as they can be protected by government action. This will not be a political issue, strictly speaking, but rather a matter of general interest, in which all parties will work together. on the spot closed at 13 ye. for middling uplands. Flour Upon the abstract principles involved in the

tariff the leading minds of the country have agreed long ago, and the attempt to make a party question of it is absurd in the last de-

THE NEW QUARANTINE.-It has been announced that Governor King and his suite intended visiting the Lower Bay on Monday next, for the purpose of inspecting the locality suggested by the Quarantine Commissioners as a site for new hospitals, but we learn that it is doubtful whether the Governor will come or not. The Commissioners represent the feasibility of erecting basins and placing floating hospitals on the West Bank, and allege that proposals for their construction have been already made by responsible parties. Popular opinion, however, is not in favor of their plan, and many reasons are urged against it. The quarantine system, as heretofore administered, has proved a burthen and obstacle to commerce, and the public are undoubtedly anxious to see it abolished. The testimony of the physicians during the examination at Staten Island on Thursday confirms the opinion we have before expressed-that the danger of disease spreading through the community does not lie with the patients, but with the

It is evident that it is not large hospitals for the sick we require, but safe storage for ininfected cargoes, in a warehouse so far removed from any populous neighborhood and so thoroughly ventilated that the spread of infection will be impossible.

Such a warehouse erected on the West Bank. four miles away from the Staten Island shors, together with small hospital accommodations for dangerous cases, is all the quarantine which public safety demands. The fund now at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the sum which can be realized from the sale of the old Quarantine grounds will be more than sufficient for the purpose, and the job will present pickings fat enough for the most greedy speculators, who will have a finger in the pie, whatever kind of buildings are agreed upon. The Staten Islanders, too, might make a handsome donation to the enterprise for the sake of getting rid of the pest house at their doors.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—There has been a good deal of discussion about the site of the new Post Office, and various suggestions of localities have been made, all having particular interests to recommend them. After bestowing a careful consideration on the whole subject, and examining the different sites proposed, the Postmaster General has returned to Washington with his mind made up in regard to it. Appleton's Building is, we understand, the spot that has been fixed upon, and few, we think, will question the propriety of the selection. Its position is unexceptionable; it offers the advantages of being easily altered to suit the exigencies of the department, and it is accessible on all sides. Neither the Broadway theatre nor Stewart's building possesses these indispensable conditions, and it is not surprising that the Postmaster General should have discarded the idea of using either of them. Pressed as he was to come to an immediate decision, it was impossible for him to find any structure which combined so many of the conveniences called for in a new Post Office as the Appleton Building presents. Had he waited until the assembling of Congress the subject would have been indefinitely postponed. With the spectacle of an empty treasury before it, it is not likely that that body would be in a humor to sanction the large outlay which the choice of a more expensive location would have necessitated. By fixing upon this building the Postmaster General will be enabled to consult all the postal requirements of the city with the funds that have already been placed at his disposal.

REASONS FOR EVERYTHING.—It is stated in political quarters that the Press, of Philadelphia. which is conducted by Forney, a broken down vagabond politician, is in a terribly bad way, losing about five hundred dollars each week. and only sustained by eleemosynary contributions. This may account for the outpouring of Forney's bile in vulgar personal attacks upon journalists and public men. Poor fellow! He will undoubtedly share the fate of Branch in this

THURLOW WEED AND THE TWO MORGANS. The Albany Statesman, K. N., perpetrates the following squib concerning Thurlow Weed and the two Morgans:-

Bennett says that "Weed commenced political life with a Morgan, and will end it with one." If common report be true the Herallo might have added that "he shaved lotte."

Very true. Weed is famous at shaving, and according to his "free wool" "statistics" we cannot put down either of these Morgans at less than five thousand dollars to the State

Too Much Liquor.-The most charitable construction of the late distressing aberrations of poor Forney, in his Tarrytown speech and in his late defence of his Tarrytown libels is thisthat they are the consequences of too much liquor; that since he was kicked out of the kitchen at Washington be has fallen into the debasing habit of drunkenness, and has thus reduced himself to a fit subject for some insane

THE YACHT RACE.—The Sailing Committee has awarded the prize for the first class yachts to the Rebecca; the schooner prize goes to the Zinga; the Mannersing takes the second class prize. In the third class protests have been entered by the Margaret, Narragansett and Fanny. The area of sails carried by these yachts will be measured to day, and the award of the committee will probably be made known to-morrow.

The prizes offered by the club are now on exhibition at Tiffany's, where they were made to order. They include three pieces of silver plate; to wit, an ice tureen, butter sh and caster. The tureen is ornamented with medalon pertraitures of the water gods, and the holder for the neter bottles represents a cable, with a block resting upon the handle. They are very appropriate and sug-

OTERATIC MATTERS.—The ladies are expected to turn out n force to-day for the Academy matinice, when the whole of "William Tell" with the incidental ballet will be given The house should be crowded from the top to the bottom. At Borton's the Italian Opera season will close with Colson in "In Traviats," and the liberty duet, "Suoni la tromba." from the "Puritani," by Amodio and Junca. No one who can appreciate a fine performance, lyric and dramatic, should miss hearing the "Traviata." The English Opera Company, which includes Miss Lucy Escott and Mr. Henry Squires, arrived in the Prince Albert, and is announced to commence at Borton's on Monday in the "Troyatore." Apropos to this, we see that Mr. Burton advertises for "musicians who do not belong to any clique." They will turn up about the same time that the philosopher's stone

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—Edward Griffith was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday on an inlictment for assault with intent to kill. On the night of the 20th of July last, it appears Griffith and a confederate robbed the house of Mr. Carey, in Smith street; on coming from the premises they were detected by private watchman Patrick Buckley, who took Griffith into custody, the prisoner broke loose and shot Buckley in the shoulder with a pistol, disabling him for some weeks. He was fully identified, and, being a bad character, was sentenced to the State prison for ten years—the full term.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. HE NEW POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS— SIR WILLIAM GORE CUSELEY'S MISSION—THE AN-NEXATION OF THE SOCIETY ISLANDS, ETC.

WAMEROTON, Oct. 1, 1858.

The important portions of General Cass' despatch to our Minister, Gen. Lamar, in Nicaragua, published in the HERALD to day, are recognized here as authentic. The administration has taken the most decisive policy with regard to the miserable governments of Central America. Not only will reclamation be enforced for injuries to our citizens, and fulfilment of existing contracts be insisted upon with respect to the transit routes, but the Monro doctrine of non-interference in affairs of this Continent b

It is thought now that Sir William Gore Ouseley may possibly consider it prudent to grace Washington society with his presence again the coming winter, or retur

ur Consul at the Society Islands, with regard to the offer of the Islands to the United States, and concerning the onduct of the British and French officials out there. The ontents of these despatches have not yet been con

day. Questions of a general character only were under

Col. Forney's base publication has disgusted even his

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1858. A rumor prevails that the troops are to be removed from Fort McHenry, in consequence of alleged infectious disease in that neighborhood. There is reason, however to believe that the report is premature. The regulation of the army authorise the remeval of troops from sickly to healthy locations, and this would doubtless be done by he commanding officer of the post were there sufficien grounds for the exercise of this discretionary power.

It has been decided at the Post Office Department that letters received from United States vessels cannot be con sidered ship letters, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, which apply only to letters or packets carried "in any private ship or vessel." Such letters, there fore, are chargeable only with drop letter postage, if in tended for the delivery at the offices in which they are deposited, and with the ordinary rates if forwarded t other offices, and in neither case is any compensation to c allowed to the person from whom they are received. In addition to the measures taken some months ago ntroduce the ten plant into the United States, from China inquiries have been made by the Patent Office, through Mr. Meade, our Minister to Brazil, for obtaining tea seed from that country, where it has been successfully cultivated for thirty years.

pedition to Paraguay, to introduce into the United States the maté, or Paraguay tea; also a valuable medicinal plant, called nard, believed to be a sure specific against the bites of venomous insects or reptiles; and a peculiar kind of honey bee, which builds on the branches of trees, intead of in hives or trunks of trees, as with the commo

Meeting of the New York American State Committee.

GATHERING OF AMERICAN AND REPUBLICAN POLITI

CIANS AT ALBANY-LETTER FROM EX-GOVERN HUNT-NO TALK OF A FUSION OF THE FACTIONS. ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1858. The American State Committee met to-day at the Dele

van House. There was a full attendance. Hon. Daniel Ullmann and other outsiders, and all the State candidates except the Canal Commissioner, were present. man, and John C. Feltman, of Albany, Secretary; when

committee was appointed to organize and conduct the A letter addressed by ex-Governor Hunt to the ratifica tion meeting fixed for this evening, but postponed until ext week, was read. The letter strongly endorses the

American candidates, and declares the Americans had no alternative after the action of the republicans, but to ominate a separate ticket. The acceptance of all the candidates on the American icket was then received. Those present stated that while

o place themselves in the hands of their friends and tand the result of the contest. The committee was in session only a few bours, and adjourned subject to the call of the officers of th

During the meeting of the committee a large number of prominent republican politicians were present at the Dela-van House, but no talk of union took place inside the

The American ratification meeting, which was fixed for o-night, is postponed to Thursday next, in consequence of

The following is the letter of Governor Hunt alluded to

ALBANY, Sept. 30, 1858.

eeting to be held at the Capital to morrow evening has en placed in my hands during my brief stay in this city, and I regret that circumstances will not allow me to accept the invitation. It would give me pleasure to attend and express my views on the present aspect of political affairs, but an imperative engagement compels me to be at home to mercow.

I must avail myself of the occasion to assure you that I must avail myself of the occasion to assure you that my political position remains unchanged. I am still a national whig, and continue to cherish those beneficent and conservative principles which I have so long maintained through good and through evil report. I had hoped to see a cordial and effective union formed by the people opposed to the present national administration, on such just, moderate and national principles of public policy and in such a liberal spirit of toleration as would enable conservative men in all parts of the Union to combine their strength and act together for the common good of the country. That a large majority of the opposition masses desired and still look forward to such a union cannot be questioned.

But unfortunately, so far as our own State is concerned,

desired and still look forward to such a union cannot be questioned.

But unfortunately, so far as our own State is concerned, the efforts for union hitherto made have proved abortive. From causes which I have no time to discuss, the endeavors of the conventions at Syracuse to remove the obstations were not successful, and the American party had no alternative but to proceed and nominate a ticket. In the selection of candidates they made a most judicious and satisfactory choice.

Under these circumstances I am prepared to give a cordial and earnest support to Lorenzo Burrows and his associate nominees, whose nomination you propose to railly. My personal and official relations with Mr. Morgan were always of a friendly character, and I regretted the political differences which separated us; but I consider it no disparagement of other candidates to say that Mr. Burrows is eminently entitled to the public confidence. I have known him long and well. He is a man of high intelligence, particite aims and unsuffied interrity. In positions of great responsibility he has exhibited superior qualifications for public usefulness. He has been always found faithful to his trust.

Whatever may be the result of the pending, election I will indulge the hope that the people of the United States who honestly desire to reform the administration of the government, will rise above party spirit, shake off the trammels of temporary organizations, and form one great national organization before the next Presidential context. To be effective, it must be based upon national principles, which shall unite all portions of our common country by the ties of paternal and patriotic sontiment. A movement of this character is demanded by high considerations of duty, and I trust the time is not distant when it may be inaugurated under favorable auspices, and prosecuted to a successful and glorious issue. With great regard, I remain yours truly,

To the Commune.

The Troubles of the Albany Democracy. ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1858.

The democrats who organized a separate Central Con mittee, on the plea of frauds in the primary elections and in opposition to Mr. Cagger, have joined two delegates from each town with the city representation on the com mittee, and agreed to call a county convention on the 9th

CORNING, Sept. 30, 1858. Wm. Irvine, Esq., of Corning, was nominated to-day by the republicans for member of Congress from the Steuben and Livingston district.

At the Republican Second Congressional District Convention held at Middleboro' yesterday, Hon. James Buffinton was renominated by acclamation. The republicans of the Seventh district vesterday nomi

nated Hon. D. W. Gooch for re-election to Congress. The Bepublican Convention of the First district to-day cominated Thomas D. Eliot for election to Congress.

PHILADRICHIPA, Oct. 1, 1858.

Garnett B. Adrian has been re-nominated by the antiLecomptonites of the Third district of New Jersey, for Congress. Mr. Patterson, who was nominated for the same district yesterday, is a Lecompton democrat, not a

News from Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1, 1858. The bark Parthian, forty three days from Rio, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. She left there the frigate St. Lawrence, and the sloop Falmouth, with all on board well. The health of the city was good. Freights were

Meeting of the American Missionary Assoclation.

BECOND DAY. WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1, 1868. The forencon session of yesterday was mainly occupied in the passage of strong anti-slavery resolutions and an mated discussions thereon. In the afternoon there was mated discussions thereon. In the afternoon there was a discussion on the institution of the Lord's Supper. In the evening, after addresses by Rev. Messrs. Fee, Worth and others, the association adjourned sine die. The old board of officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Severe Tornado at Ithaca.

About 4 P. M. yesterday, this village was visited by the most severe tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity L. B. Lent's mammoth circus tent was blown to the ground, but happily no one was seriously injured. The lightning struck in three places, destroying a large amount mile and a half south of the village, and the barns of John Van Buskirk, two or three miles west, were burned There was also a large fire to the north, but we have not been able to learn the particulars. Rain is still falling

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

The rain prevented any races taking place yesterday, but they were continued to-day, and much interest was d in them. This afternoon the fair was ad journed until the 13th inst., when Miller's Damsel, Belle, of Saratoga, and Tacony, will contend for a prize of \$300, and on the 14th the stallions, St. Lawrence and Mohawk, will exhibit their speed for a prize of \$100 Great satisfaction is expressed with the way everything i

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITEBURG, Oct. 1, 1858.
The State Fair is now being held here. About 50,000 people attended it to-day. Vestmoreland, delivered the annual address, which was a production of great power and eloquence.

Death of a Ship News Reporter.

Joseph A. Ballard, one of the oldest and best ship news collectors, and for many years connected with the Daily Advertiser, died this morning. He had been sick for several months.

Early thir morning a fire broke out in the large brick ouilding, Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Kingston street, which was mestly destroyed. Loss about \$20,000. Among the sufferers are Geo. H. Fox & Co., hardware manufacturers Rogers & Wendt, silver ware manufacturers; Jacob Thaxter, brass finisher. Several firemen were injured, but not fatally. Loss partially insured.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

The deaths from yellow fever vesterday were 53. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1, 1858. The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were

Mortality of Savannah. SAVANNAH, Sept. 30, 1858.

The number of interments in this city yesterday was even. None of the deaths were from yellow fever.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements. The steamship Nashville, Captain L. M. Murray, from New York, arrived here at four o'clock this (Thursday)

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOUR BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOUR BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1858.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 6's, 89½; Reading Railroad, 24; Morris Capal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

NEW ORIERANS, Sept. 30, 1558.
The sales of cotton to-day were 6,500 baies at stiffer but quotably unchanged prices. Flour firm at \$4 sept. \$5 for superfine. Corn dull at 54c. Gunny bags at 12½c.

\$5 for superfine. Corn dull at 54c. Gunny bags at 123cc.

New Ontraws, Oct. 1, 1858.

Cotton—Saies to day 6,000 bales; the sales of the week add up 36,500 bales, and the receipts 44,000; the receipts at this port up to the present time ahead of those of last year are 49,500 bales; stock, 100,000 bales, against 54,000 last year; we quote low middling at 113cc. a 12cc; middling, 123cc. a 123cc.—an advance of 3cc. Sugar—An improved demand: sales at 73cc. India bagging, 15c. Coffee firm at 11c.—an advance of 3cc. a 3cc.; sales of the week, 3,000 bags, against 125,000 last year. Sterling exchange, 8 a 83cm per cent. Drafts at sixty days on New York, 23c per cent discount, and at sight, 1 per cent.

Characteros, Sent. 30, 1858.

Charleston, Sopt. 30, 1858.
Cotton active, at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$\times a \frac{1}{2}\$\times a \text{sales to day} 1.400 bales; sales of the week 7,000 bales. Good middling is quoted at 123\frac{1}{2}\$\times.

Savannan, Sept. 30, 1858.
Cotton—The sales of the week add up 3,500 bales, and the receipts 10,500. Stock 18,000 bales.

BALTIMORS, Oct. 1, 1858.

Flour dull at \$5 50. Wheat irregular: sales of red at \$1 10 a \$1 25; white at \$1 15 a \$1 45. Corn dull: white at \$0c. a \$3c.; yellow at \$5c. a \$8c. Whiskey dull at 23c. a 23½c. Provisions dull.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1858.
Flour firm: prices unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn unthanged. Whiskey firm at 24c. a 25c.

Flour dull and unsettled; prices nominal P. 1858. Wisions unaettled.

Berraio, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

Market for flour very dull, and transactions are limited to the home trade and points in the interior: sales 700 bbls, at \$5 25 a \$5 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana, Canadian and Ohio. \$5 75 for double extra. Wheat dull and heavy: sales 23,000 bushels at \$1 10 for No. 1 red Illinois, \$1 03 for extra Milwaukie club, \$1 for good ditto, \$1 12½ for white Wabash and 55c. for rejected chicago gyring. Corn dull and heavy: sales 7.700 bushels rejected at 60c., 5,500 fair at 62c. Barley steady at 80c. a \$5c. Rye at 65c. Outs at 45c. a 45c. Whiskey dull: held at 21c. Canal freights unchanged: 40c. on flour, 11c. on wheat, 10c. on corn to New York. Receipts by lake in the last twenty-four hours—10,704 bbls. flour, 31,102 bushels wheat, 10,749 bushels corn, 800 bushels barley, 682 bushels eats. Canal shipments—2,977 bbls. flour, 27,895 bushels wheat, 23,500 bushels wheat, 16.7 M.

Albany, Oct. 1—6 P. M. BUFFALO, Oct. 1-6 P. M.

Stormy weather checks the operations on the market. Barley restricted temporarily, but it is understood that large orders to buy are in several dealers' hands; but little affoat and sales at \$1.08 a \$1.19. Wheat—Red winter Western sold at \$1.20, white Canada at \$1.30. Shipments—19,000 bushels barley, 14,000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels wheat.

The Case of Young Rodgers, the Murderer. Yesterday morning Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, received from the Court of Appeals the remitfeur in the case of the people in error against Jame Rodgers, who was convicted in the Court of General Sea sions of the murder of John Swanston in the Tenth ave

nue. The cause, it will be remembered, was tried before Judge Russell. cause argued by counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by E. W. Andrews, counsel for the defendant in error, and E. W. Andrews, counsel for the defendant in error, and after due deliberation had thereon, order and adjudge that the judgment of the Supreme Court appealed from in this action be reversed, and that the judgment, therefore, of the Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York be and the same is affirmed.

The next and final step to be taken in disposing of this unfortunate youth is to take him before the general term of the Supreme Court for sentence, and as the general term adjourns on Saturday, it is not all unlikely that he will be brought up to-day.

DE RIVIERE'S LECTURE ON LOVE.-The lecture on Love. which was to have been delivered by Captain H. A. De Riviere, last Wednesday evening—but the delivery of which was prevented by the arrest of the lecturer on the complaint of Captain Grant, of the Nicaraguan Army, for having sent him a challenge to the duello-was delivered at Hope Chapel last evening. Unfortunately for the pe cuniary success of the lecturer, he had but very few listeners-among them half a dozen of the fair nex. This paneity of auditors might be partly ascribed to the fact that the lecture was not advertised in the morning papers, and consequently many who might otherwise have attended, stayed away, having to certainty that they would not be again disappointed.

Truth compels us, however, to say that the loss of the absentees was not a very serious one to them. From the quiet observed by the audience and the monotonous tone of the lecturer, a person on entering the Chapel might of the lecturer, a person on entering the Chapel might well have imagined that it was a prosy sermon read to droway and uninterested hearers. And really, the lecture itself was prosy and tedious to the last degree, and many left the hall during its delivery. No one would magine that the Zouave who had served two campaigns—one in the Crimea and the other in Hoboken—could have produced such a tame and spiritless becture on such a subject as love; and the probability is that he did not write it himself, but that it was supplied to order. There was no piquancy or brilliancy about it; and those who sat it out must have been more disappointed than those who remained away altogether.

United States Circuit Court.

Oct. 1.-C. A. Robert to Bark Puba, de,-This is an appeal from a decision on a bottomry bond, and involves the question of a master's power to bottomry his vessel and cargo. The bond is for nine thousand two hundred and forty dellars (\$5,240). The District Judge allowed four thousand dellars in the bond, and from this decision the libeliant appeals.

The Turf. TIL PASHION COURSE, L. I.—THE LAST DAY OF THE RAD'S MEETING—A FINE DAY'S RACING AND A DIRNOSUNG RAIN—THE GREAT MATOR BETWEEN SLASHER AND DON JUAN FOR \$10,000 WON BY SLASHER, ETC., ETC.

Three days' successive racing over the Fashion Course closed yesterday afternoon, and terminated the meeting. From the commencement we have had three races a day, two of which were four mile races, three of two mile heats, one of which was a match for \$10,000, a splendid andicap race on the English style, the same length as the Goodwood, and three mile heat races, summing up nine altogether of the best races ever run at the North as a single meeting, and giving universal satis who witnessed them, and reflecting great credit on O. P. Hare, the gentleman who had the management of the affair. Punctuality in starting the races at the appointed time, and strict order and decorum on the track, were visible throughout the meeting. but a single instance of rowdyism occurring during the three days, which was suppressed immediately by Sheris Boyd, whose vigilance was ever on the alert to prevent

The great feature in yesterday's sports was not the four

mile race, as anticipated, but a match between Stasher and Don Juan, which was made on the spur of the mement after the handicap race of Wednesday last. Don Juan won the handicap by half a length then, carrying indred and six pounds weight, and Slasher one hundred and two. The result of this race did not satisfy some of the friends of Slasher, and one of them offered to run him against Don Juan, two mile heats, with Northern weights up, for \$5,000 a side. By this arrangement Don Juan had to put up one hundred and fourteen pounds, being a six year old, while Slasher, being five years old, but equally as strong a horse, had only to carry one hundred and four pounds. Of course Don Juan was defeated, the weight being more than he could master at the rate of speed he was called on to exhibit. The defeat of Don Juan is one of the strongest and most practical arguments that has fallen under our observation as to the fallacy of a horaurrying weight for age, and not according to his abilit reason why so many race horses are compelled to leave the turf at an early period may be found in the fact that they are incapable of carrying the weights prescribed for aged horses, instead of being weighted according to their powers. A change in the system of weighting would enable such horses to remain on the turf, and make racing far more interesting than it is at present. This much in favor of the handicap system.

were endeavoring to detract from the merit of the running of Nicholas I. in the second and third miles of the second heat of the late four mile race between him, Tar River and Sue Washington, by stating that the time of those two miles was not so fast as is recorded, although the total time is not controverted. We know that it was, and so does every one else who is not envious of Nichola as a race horse. It was that fast time that caused Sue and it was that fast time that defeated Tar River, and would have been faster still had Nicholas been put on his mettle. The best way, and one the most satisfactory to test the powers of Nicholas, is to bring on a horse to beat him. Several futile attempts have already been made. Who will try it next?

About twelve o'clock the crowd began to congregate, and by one o'clock, the time of starting the \$10,000 match, there was quite a large assemblage on the grounds. Many, however, did not arrive in time to see the race between Siasher and Don Juan, but were just in time for a drench ing rain that set in as the first heat was finished. The rain was but of short duration, but was sufficiently violent to saturate the track completely, damage crinoline and put an end to all hope of seeing fast time. Those and put an end to all hope of seeing fast time. Those who were so unfortunate as to be exposed were drenched to the skin. The track, however, was very good during the running of the first heat, the storm of the night previous not having injured it materially, though it was somewhat heavy; after that it was fetlock deep with mud. Don Juan had the call in the betting at slight odds, until he was brought on the track, when some of the knowing ones became suspicious of his condition. This, added to the extra weight—ten pounds—which he had to carry, induced many of his friends to leave him and endeavor to invest on Slasher. There was little time, however, for speculation, and but few were able to relay or hedge their money, and were consequently compelled to take ir money, and were consequently compelled to take chances, and abide the result. After the first heat

the chances, and abide the result. After the first heat all hope of hedging was out of the question, as Slasher was the favorite at any odds, one hundred to twenty going a begging. But to the heats:—

First Heat.—Don Juan went off with the lead, closely pursued by Slasher, the intention being palpable that his rider meant to cut down Don Juan as speedily as possible. He forced the running all the way round, passing the stand of the first mile at his saddle girth. They continued in this way a quarter of a mile further, when Slasher went up to his head, and they ran down the back stretch as if yoked together. Passing the Mansion House and going on to the lower turn, lon Juan began to flag, and Slasher went in front a couple of lengths, which increased to feurer five as he approached the stand, landing a winner in 3:43%.

or five as he approached the stand, landing a winner 3:43%. Second Heat.—Don Juan having sweat out freely, the hopes of his friends began to revive. The condition of the track, too, was deemed to be in his favor, as he was a shorter strider than Slasher, and supposed not so liable to hip; but still they were not sufficiently sanguine to invest single doilar. At the tap of the drum they got off as before, Don Juan leading and taking the track almost immediately after leaving the score, scattering the mud freely in the face of Slasher and his rider. The boy, however, not fancying this, made a dash for the lead, and took it on the backstretch on the first mile. As Don Juan passed the stand it was obvious that he was played out, and nothing but an accident would give him the heat. Slasher went on through the next mile under a hard pull, and came home thirty or forty yards in advance in 3.56.

The following is a summary:—
Fasmon Course, L. L.—Friday, Oct. 1.—Match. \$5,000

out of Darkness, by Wagner.
Time, 3:43 1/2-3:56.

As soon as the match race was decided the bugle sounded for the horses that were entered for the two mile purse, and they all made their appearance. Betting at once set ever, appeared to be most preferred against any named horse. Goldleaf had a great many friends, who took her

against Parachute, which arose from both of them having run creditably and successfully during the week.

First Heat.—M. D. got off with the lead, Goldleaf second, Parachute third, Laura Spillman last. Parachute went up on the backstretch and challenged M. D. for the lead, which he resigned to her, and soon afterwards let Goldleaf pass him. As they came to the stand on the first mile Parachute was leading, Gdilleaf next, M. D. third, and Laura well up. On the backstretch, both Goldleaf and M. D. made their running for the dead, and the contest lay between Goldleaf and Parachute—the latter leading to the stand by but a neck in advance, M. D. third, and Laura Spillman about two lengthspehind him. Time—3.38.

Second Heat.—This was one of the mest splendid heats ever seen. M. D. went off with the lead, Parachute second, Goldleaf third, Laura last. The first naile was so closely contested that they came to the stand all together, as if locked. As they rounded the turn, Laura Spillman made a dash for the lead and took it, holding it to the backstretch, when she was challenged by Parachute, who made a desperate struggle for the lead. The struggle was continued up the homestretch to the score, where it was difficult to say which was the leader, unless by those close to the string. The judges gave the heat and race to Parachute. M. D. was third, and Goldleaf fourth. Time, 3.58.

The following is a summary:—

Parachute. M. D. was united as 3.58.

The following is a summary:—
SECOND RACE.—Purse \$500, two mile heats.
SECOND RACE.—SECOND RACE.
SECOND RACE.
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gle summoned Sue Washington and Gov. Wickliffs to pre-pare for their four mile contest. Little time was wasted efore they made their appearance. Sue was the favorite at five to one, with very few takers, as no one supposed that Gov. Wickliffe had the ghost of a chance of her in four mile heats. It was regretted that Tar River

that Goy. Wickille had the ghost of a chance of beating her in four mile heats. It was regretted that Tar River had not been entered in the race, as his running on Monday was much admired, and he was deemed by sinateurs fully a match for the mare. He would have been entered, but owing to the soreness of his mouth it was judged advisable not to run him again until he recovered. Nicholas was out of the question, he being very lame from the injuices he received in his race with Tar River on Monday. Slasher was entered, and would have run with Soe and Governor Wickillie, but for the match with Don Joan, which caused his withdrawal. But no one accumed dissatisfied, all having had enough sport for one day.

First Heat.—Goy. Wickillie went away with the lead, but soon relinquished it to the mare, who could never be headed, although the horse made strenuous efforts to pass her. They were very closs together, howaver, during the entire heat, which was run in better time than was anticipated considering the heavy condition of the track. The time made was 759.

Second Heat.—After the usual interval, the horses were again started to settle the contest. Sue went off with the lead, which she retained for about a quarter of a mile, when Wickille went in front. She immediately challenged again, and a beautrulul neck and neck enaued for a couple of miles, when Sue regained the lead, and opeaing a gap of several lengths went on her way without any further struggle on the part of whech lies to regain the lead, as he seemed perfectly used up when he crossed under the atriag at the completion of the third mile; but was lughty enough at the collowing is a summary:—

at the end to save as summary:—
cight minutes.
The following is a summary:—
Thus Racz.—Purse \$1,000, four mile heats.
John Campbell's ch. m. Lizzie Melbonald (formerly Sue Washington, by Zinganee, Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.

R. H. Dickinson's cb. c. Governor Wickliffe, by Giencoe, out of Motto, by Barceton.

Time, 7.59—8.90.